

GIVES HIS VIEWS.

He Tells of Boxer Origin and Growth.

ATTEMPT TO FORM VOLUNTEER ARMY

Sir Robert Hart Praises Japanese Contingent During the Siege.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 21.—Sir Robert Hart's analysis of the origin and growth of the Boxer movement is remarkable. His ideas coincide partially with those that have already been expressed in other quarters, but in some respects they are quite novel. He maintains that the very beginning of the movement was a programme of forming a volunteer army. It had been constantly urged upon China by foreign advisers that she must endeavor to develop her own capacities of defense; must provide herself with an army and navy. On the other hand, the example of European States plainly suggested that a big standing army is wasteful and dangerous, while her own experience during the Franco-Chinese affair, when "all China raised itself on the Government side," and the lessons of the Boer war seemed to indicate that a volunteer organization would best meet the exigencies of the time. Such a device would "cover the whole empire, offer an outlet for restless spirits and foster a united and patriotic feeling." It was thus that the Boxer association came into existence. Sir Robert describes it as "patriotic in origin, justifiable in its fundamental idea, and in point of fact the outcome of either foreign advice or the study of foreign methods." As to the subsequent history of the movement, Sir Robert's words must be quoted:

"In the meanwhile, the seeds of other growths were being sown in the soil of the Chinese mind, private and official, and were producing fruit each after their kind. Various commercial stipulations sanctioned by treaties had not taken into full account Chinese conditions, difficulties, methods and requirements, and their enforcement did not make foreign commerce more agreeable to the eye of either provincial or metropolitan officials. Missionary propaganda was at work all over the country, and its fruits, Chinese Christians, did not win the esteem or good will of their fellows; for, first of all, they offended public feeling by deserting Chinese for foreign cult; next, they irritated their fellow-villagers by refusing, as Christians, to take part in or share the expenses of village festivals, and lastly, as Christians again, they shocked the official mind, and popular opinion also, by getting their religious tenets, more especially the Roman Catholics, to interfere on their behalf in litigation, et cetera—a state of affairs which became specially talked about in Shantung, the native province of Confucius of over two thousand years ago and now a sphere of influence of one of the church's most energetic bishops. The arrangement by which missionaries were to ride in green chairs and be recognized as the equals of Governors and Viceroy's had its special significance and underlined missionary aspiration, telling people and officials in every province what they had to expect from it. On the top of this came the Kiau-chow affair and the degradation and cashiering of a really able, popular and clean-handed official, the Governor Li Feng Heng, succeeded by the cession of territory at Port Arthur, Wei-hai-wai, Kwang-chow-wan, et cetera; and these things, followed by the successful stand made against the Italian demand for a port on the coast of Chekiang, helped to force the Chinese Government to see that concessions had gone far enough and that opposition to foreign encroachment might now and henceforth be the keynote of its policy. Li Ping Heng had taken up his private residence in the southeastern corner of Pechili, close to the Shantung frontier, and the Boxer movement, already started in a tentative way in the latter province, now received an immense impetus from the occurrences alluded to, and was carefully nurtured and fostered by that cashed official—more respected than ever by his countrymen. Other high officials were known to be in sympathy with the new departure and to give it their strongest approval and support, such as Hsu Tung, Kang I, and men of the same stamp and standing, and their advice to the throne was to try conclusions with foreigners and yield no more to their demands. However mistaken may have been their reading of foreigners and however wrong their manner of action, these men—eminent in their own country for their learning and services—were animated by patriotism, were enraged at foreign dictation, and had the courage of their convictions. We must do them the justice of allowing they were actuated by high motives and love of country; but that does not always or necessarily mean political ability or highest wisdom."

"Thus it came to pass that a novel attempt to strengthen China took form and shape; it was more or less conceived on foreign lines and the result of a study of foreign conditions; but, apart from what it comprised of the patriotic and the justifiable, it aimed at change as little as possible and it grafted a carefully assimilated foreign idea—volunteering—on as carefully prepared a Chinese trunk, and its growth convinced the Government that it could be relied on to relieve the country from foreign dictation. It did not drive the foreigners entirely out of it. That it was patriotic in its origin and justifiable in much that it aimed at, cannot be questioned, and cannot be too much insisted on, but like other popular religious, its popular organization and fanatical development and widespread growth made it more likely to lead than to follow, while the claims of the initiated to something like supernatural powers in the matters of movement and invulnerability, exhibited first before Prince Tuan and then

before the Emperor and Empress Dowager, won for it a standing and respect which placed it on a plane of its own and went far toward giving it a free hand for its operations."

Another very remarkable statement of Sir Robert's relates to the appointment of Prince Tuan to be a Minister of the T'ung-Yamen. The anti-foreign tendencies of the Prince induced foreigners in general to disapprove of that appointment, but Sir Robert Hart took a different view. "The Empress Dowager," he writes, "had probably said to the Prince, 'You and your party pull one way, Prince Ching and his, another—what am I to do between you? You, however, are the father of the future Emperor and have your son's interests to take care of; you are also a head of the Boxers and chief of the Peking Field Force, and ought therefore to know what can and what cannot be done. I therefore appoint you to the Yamen. Do what you consider most expedient and take care that the throne your ancestor descends untarnished to your son, and their empire undiminished! Yours is the power—yours the responsibility—and yours the chief interests!' I can imagine the Empress Dowager taking this line with the Prince, and, inasmuch as various Ministers who had been very anti-foreign before entering the Yamen had turned round and behaved very sensibly afterward, I felt sure that responsibility and actual personal dealings with foreigners would be a good experience and a useful education for this Prince and that he would eventually be one of the sturdiest supporters of progress and good relations. I therefore augured the best from his appointment to the Yamen. But the demand for the surrender of the Boxer forts upset this and all other calculations, and so far—although the Prince is doubtless increasing his education and we have been feeling his hostility—we have not seen him, and his future influence will be a questionable factor."

The very strange fact that despite the immense disparity of force between the handful of foreigners guarding the legations and the host of Chinese attacking them, the former never felt the need to hold their own, elicits the following comments from Sir Robert:

"As to protecting—it is true we can only explain our preservation by supposing that there must have been some protection, but it was not the Chinese Government that gave it. We were under the guns of the forts from the 25th of June, from the 25th of June to the 18th of July, and from the 4th to the 14th of August. Night and day, rifle bullets, cannon balls and Krupp shells had been poured into the various legations, from the gate in front of the Palace itself, from the very wall of the Imperial City, as well as from numerous nearer points around us, and the assailants on all sides were Chinese soldiers. Whether the quiet of the 26th and 27th of June, and the 19th to 25th of July, was or was not ordered by the Government, we cannot say, but the firing during the other periods, close as we were to the Imperial City and within the sight and hearing of the palace, must have been by the orders of the Government, and it cost our small number over sixty killed and a hundred wounded. That somebody intervened for our semi-protection seems, however, probable. Attacks were not made by such numbers as the Government had at its disposal; they were never pushed home, but always ceased just when we were about to succeed, and, had the force round us really attacked with thoroughness and determination, we could not have held out a week, perhaps not even a day; and so the explanation that there was some kind of protection—that somebody, probably a wise man who knew what the destruction of the legations would cost empire and dynasty, intervened between the issue of the order for our destruction and the execution of it, and so kept the soldiery playing with us as cats with mice, the continued and seemingly heavy firing telling the Palace how fiercely we were attacked and how stubbornly we defended ourselves; while its curiously half-hearted character not only gave us the chance to live through it, but also gave us relief from time to time and extricated us, and thus avert the national calamity which the Palace in its pride and conceit ignored, but which some one, in authority, in his wisdom, foresaw and in his discretion sought how to push aside."

We cannot refrain from quoting, also, Sir Robert's tributes to the behavior of the Japanese. He refers to them three times in the course of his article:

"The Japanese contingent numbered only twenty-five men, but the work they subsequently did, and the way they did it, won everybody's admiration, and would have done honor to five times their number. . . . For the safety of the British Legation in particular it was equally indispensable that the Soo-Wang-Foo, across the canal, should not fall into Chinese hands, and it was held by Colonel Shiba and the plucky Japanese with a persistence, gallantry, skill and forethought that were most admirable. . . . Another name was also constantly heard, Colonel Shiba's. He commanded the Japanese and had charge of the line they were to hold, which included more especially the retention of the western line when driven back step by step from the eastern one, was as brilliant an achievement as ever a handful of men accomplished. The safety of some 2000 Christian refugees depended on this, as did also the holding of the British Legation. Men felt it was an honor to serve under his orders, and his endurance, readiness, coolness, courage and courtesy were the admiration of all who were near or under him."

Noted Theosophist Coming.

Col. Henry S. Olcott, the president-founder of the Theosophical Society, is expected to arrive by the Rio Janeiro on next Tuesday and will remain in the city a week. The local branch of the Theosophical Society is anticipating much pleasure, as the Colonel will give several times during his stay. At least two public lectures will be given, so others besides members of Aloha branch will have the privilege of hearing the most celebrated Theosophist now living.

DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPE.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

SETTLEMENT OF QUESTION

Chinese Permitted To Remain Citizens.

GRIGGS FILES OPINION

Attorney Baird Writes to Washington and Receives Reply From Attorney General.

United States Attorney Baird wrote a letter last September to the Attorney General at Washington asking for instructions concerning the decision of John K. Richards, Solicitor for the Treasury, who said that a Chinese person born in Hawaii, but afterward removing to China, was not by virtue of his Hawaiian birth entitled to return. If this were true it would probably affect the Hawaiian Islands, and particularly Honolulu, to a greater extent than any other part of the United States, and grave fears were entertained that the decision might hold.

Following is the letter in full and the reply setting forth the opinion recently filed at Washington by Attorney General Griggs:

"Honolulu, Nov. 17, 1900.
"The Attorney General, Washington, D. C.:

"Sir—On September 15th, 1900, the Acting Commissioner General of Immigration in his letter of that date (U. S. No. 1332-C) ruled that Chinese persons acquiring citizenship under the laws of Hawaii cannot be considered citizens of the United States. 'We have had many habeas corpus cases here where Chinese persons have been held for deportation, although they claimed to be of Hawaiian birth. So far the Government has prevailed in every case, because the claimants failed to establish the fact of their birth in the Hawaiian Islands. I respectfully request instructions as to my course in case a person returns from China who can really establish the fact of his birth here.'

"Section 4 of the Act of April 30, 1900, reads as follows: 'That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12th, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.'

"Section 1, Article 17, of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii was as follows: 'Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic, are citizens thereof.'

"The opinion of the Attorney General is as follows: 'Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., January 18, 1901. John C. Baird, Esq., U. S. Attorney, Honolulu, Hawaii. 'Sir—In reply to your letter of November 17, 1900, I have to inform you that I have rendered an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 16, 1901, holding that a Chinese person born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Hawaii, under the constitution and laws thereof, on August 12, 1898, and has not since that date abandoned or lost his rights as such, is a citizen of the United States as well as of the Territory of Hawaii. You will be guided accordingly. Respectfully, 'JOHN W. GRIGGS, 'Attorney General.'

This ruling practically settles the matter and will prevent long struggles in the courts in order to test the ruling of the Solicitor of the Treasury. It will, however, be necessary for Chinese to register if they intend to visit the States in order to save much trouble and expense."

STREET WORK WILL GO RAPIDLY AHEAD

Crusher Able to Handle Rock at the Rate of 150 Cubic Yards per Day.

Crushed rock at the rate of 150 cubic yards per day began pouring out of the new rock crushing plant at Palama yesterday. The plant, which has been installed for the Public Works Department, will work steadily every week day and an ample supply for the needs of the streets will be forthcoming. The plant will furnish macadam material for the projected improvement of the entire length of King street from the Nuuanu stream to Kalihi.

The first work to be done in road-making with macadam from this plant will be to put in a road from the quarry to the Asylum road in order that the teams can work over that route in rain or shine. The department has begun the laying of curbing on King street from Liliuokalani's premises to the Asylum road, thus insuring an even stretch for the department's wagons. This is a narrow strip but is absolutely necessary at present.

Streets will be torn up only sufficient to keep the work moving. The macadam will be laid directly in the wake of the ploughing of the streets. The plant will also furnish sand for all the Government needs.

The machinery of the plant is run by an engineer, fireman, two feeders and one friction tender. The force at work on the quarry consists of free laborers and thirty prisoners, who are setting out rock for the crusher. More men will be added in a short time.

MY SISTER'S BABY

My baby is full of abounding life and joy; my sister's boy is a puny thing.

The difference is: my baby is healthy. He takes his fill and sleeps; and he grows. My sister's boy gets fully as hungry, he cries with hunger; then cries, I think it must be, from weakness; his food is a burden to him.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil will set that poor little boy in the way of being as good as his cousin.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

CHOOSE OFFICERS FOR ENSUING TERM

Hawaiian Electric Company Propose New Motors to Cost \$60,000.

The Hawaiian Electric Company, Ltd., held its annual meeting at the offices of the Hawaiian Trust Company yesterday morning and elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: F. W. Macfarlane, president; J. A. McCandless, vice president; Geo. R. Carter, treasurer; W. L. Hopper, secretary, and H. A. Lansing, auditor. These officers will also constitute the board of directors.

Mr. Gartley, the manager, reported that the new dynamo had been shipped from the east and recommended the installation of additional motors and other machinery involving an expense of nearly \$60,000. The matter was left to the board of directors to decide.

His report also contained the statement that \$37,000 had been expended out of the sum of \$135,000 authorized by the board of directors at the previous meeting, leaving a balance of \$48,000 yet to be expended. On January 1 a dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of the company was declared and has since been paid.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

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Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

WRITTEN FROM MOLOKAI.

J. D. Kahala of the Lepor Settlement Explains Matters.

Editor Advertiser: I have seen the contents of a certain letter condemning the action of the superintendent of the Lepor Settlement in furnishing certain shipwrecked sailors from the steamer Lehua with coffee prepared by lepers some time last week. These sailors were landed ashore through a mishap to their boat, which was totally wrecked at the landing of Kalaupapa. They were found suffering from hunger, and the captain of the steamer and their fellow shipmates could not lend them aid on account of the rough sea. And because of their condition they were clothed with articles of wear from the Kalaupapa store, also drunk coffee in the shop owned by a leper. If the men had not got relief in time, they certainly would have perished, as the writer saw their intense suffering in the rolling of their eyes. Was it then wrongful to relieve those who suffer?

During the period when Ambrose was acting superintendent vessels bearing committees often came, then and even till now, friends and relatives who were most anxious to meet their beloved friends, were permitted to accompany them; and they were allowed to eat, drink and mingle together with the lepers in one place. And why were they not interfered with by the superintendents of the days gone by, if they did have pity for the healthy and clean bodies of the visitors?

Who are better of the two classes of visitors? The sailors who are stranded on these shores or the privileged who follow the committees—who are even allowed to meet and mingle with the unclean, enjoying together the cooking of the 'imu puu?' The public will bear witness to this.

Here is another thing. The famine in the Settlement on account of lack of the taro supply is not due to the negligence of the Board of Health or of the superintendent of the Settlement, but it is because of the condition of the taro planters outside the Settlement in having none. Mr. Reynolds has tried hard to secure enough to supply the demands of the Settlement, but now there is none; and his assistant, W. J. Feary, has also helped to find taro for this Settlement. From the month of October of the past year till the present, he has paid out of his own pocket for the palat which are brought here, and for the freight, in order that taro could be furnished sooner; and his money is refunded by the Board of Health after long delay. And both these superintendents are encouraging the planting of taro at this Settlement. If there had been other men here as over-seers they certainly would not have looked for the benefit of the settlers here; but these two men have shown their aloha for the poor unfortunate.

J. D. KAHALA.

Kalaupapa, Jan. 31, 1901.

Trustees Meeting.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary held a meeting of the trustees at the office of Robert Lewers, the president, yesterday morning and the following additions were made to the board to fill existing vacancies: Fritz Klamp, Carl Du Roi, S. E. Damon, J. F. Humburg. These, together with Robert Lewers, J. F. Hackfeld, B. F. Dillingham and Dr. Stoggett, form the board of trustees.

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